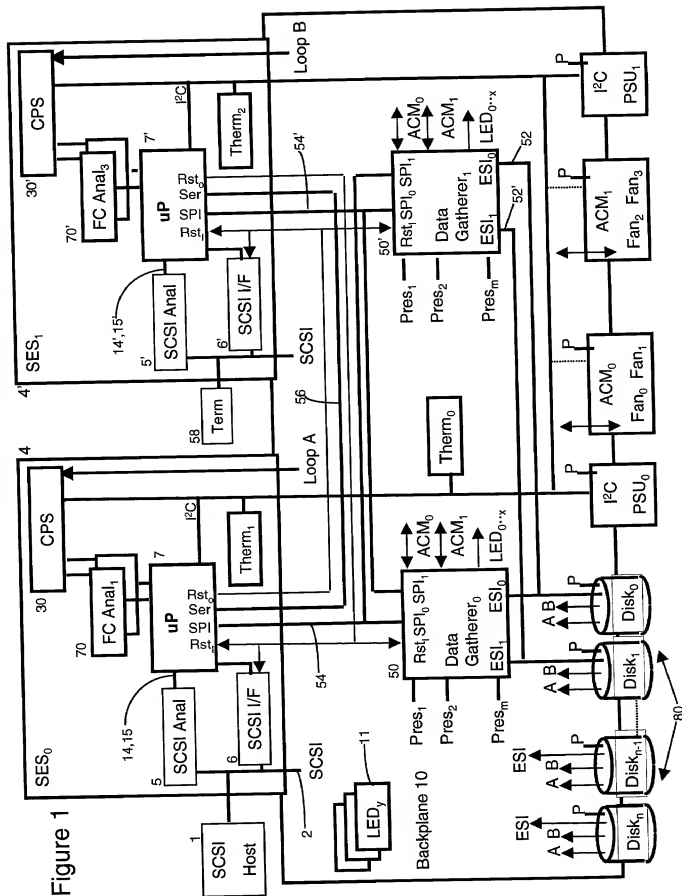


Figure 1



The diagram illustrates a server system architecture with the following components and connections:

- Host (1)**: Connected to the **Backplane** via a data bus.
- Backplane (10)**: The central communication hub, providing **Vcc**, **SCSI**, and **I2C** signals to the **SES Processor** and **PSU Controller**. It also provides **SMB\_A0** and **SMB\_A1** signals to the **PSU Controller**.
- SES Processor (4)**: Receives **Vcc**, **SCSI**, and **I2C** signals from the **Backplane**.
- Temp Sensor (26)**: Provides **I2C** signals to the **PSU Controller**.
- LED**: Connected to the **PSU Controller**.
- Vref**: Connected to the **PSU Controller**.
- PSU Controller (22)**: The central power management unit, receiving **Vcc**, **SMB\_A0**, **SMB\_A1**, and **I2C** signals. It controls the **ADC**, **Temp Fail**, **Dig I/O**, **SCL\_MSK**, **SDA\_MSK**, **AC Fail**, **DC Fail**, **EEPROM**, and **SRAM**.
- ADC**, **Temp Fail**, **Dig I/O**, **SCL\_MSK**, **SDA\_MSK**, **AC Fail**, **DC Fail**, **EEPROM**, and **SRAM**: These components are connected to the **PSU Controller** and provide status and control signals.
- 3.3V**, **5V**, and **12V**: These voltage rails are connected to the **PSU** and provide power to the system.
- PSU (10')**: The power supply unit, which converts the input voltages into the required system voltages.
- AC**: The alternating current input to the **PSU**.
- Disk #1 (80)**: Connected to the **Backplane** via a data bus.

Figure 2

Permanent data from Firmware build

Table 1

095024-07081

Name	Type	Purpose
SMB_A0, SMB_A1	2 digital inputs	These are used to configure the 2 wire serial address for the microcontroller
Yellow LED	1 digital LED output	Used to control the Fault LED
3.3V, 5V, 12V Monitor IC 3.3V, 5V, 12, Imonitor IC	6 analog to digital converter (ADC) inputs	These are used to measure the current and the voltages on the 3.3, 5 and 12 volt lines
AC FAIL / AC SHUTDOWN	1 digital interrupt pin	Used to detect AC fail conditions
SMB_SCL, SMB_SDA	2 dedicated digital I/O lines with serial hardware	Used for the 2 wire I <sup>2</sup> C serial bus interface
Temp Fail	1 digital input/interrupt	Used to detect a PSU temperature failure
3.3V, 5V, 12V Fail 3.3V, 5V, 12, IFail	6 digital inputs	Used to detect current and voltage failure on the 3.3, 5, and 12 v lines
Vref	1 analog reference voltage	Used to determine the voltages and currents measured on the ADC.
SCL_MSK, SDA_MSK	2 digital I/O lines	Used to talk to an EEPROM if a Mask part is used. The EEPROM stores the Part No. Serial No. and the PSU revision.

Table 2

Command	Command Byte	Data Length	Data Description
Status	0x01	2 bytes	Status Data to be implemented by the PSU controller
Error Priority	0x02	11 bytes	The error led information for each error in the PSU controller <i>Note 1</i>
Led Pattern	0x03	8 integers (16 bytes)	The pattern that each led priority is allocated <i>Note 1</i>
Scaling Factor	0x04	8 integers (16 bytes)	The scaling factor associated with each analog measurement. <i>Note 1</i>
Part Number	0x05	16 bytes	The PSU controller board part number <i>Note 1</i>
Serial Number	0x06	16 bytes	The PSU controller board serial Number <i>Note 1</i>
Reboot	0xbb	0 bytes	This will cause the PSU controller to restart

**Note 1** – Without an EEPROM, changes to this information are received and stored in RAM, so everytime the PSU controller is reset this information has to be updated. With an EEPROM, this information is written out to the EEPROM and stored permanently.

Table 7

Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
Led Status and Request			Enable Auto Mode	Reset AC Fail Latched	Rsvd	Rsvd	Rsvd
Rsvd	Rsvd	Rsvd	Rsvd	Rsvd	Power Up Ack	Temp Fail Latched	Rsvd

Table 8